NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES CORDON BENNETT,

MYHOS E. W. CORNER OF NARRAU AND PULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVERING.

BROADWAY THRATAR, Broadway GLADIATOR-THE SIBLO'S GARDEN, Bro. Way-Time PYNE-CINDEREGAA BOWERY THEATRE, Bower .- BUND BELL-SERASTOCOL.

BURTON'S THEATER, Churchers street-Still Water WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Mrs. Jourse

MITTLO'S SALOON, next fror to Niblo's Garden-Comme. WOOD'S MINSTREES, CM Broadway-Ermoples Pla-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

THE ALLEGHANIATS, AND THE DICTIONA OF THE BATTLE MECHA FICS' HALE, 472 Broadway-PROF. MACKINSTER'S

EMPIRE HALL FOUR OF EUROPE-STEER OF SIE ASTOPOL

New York, Monday, October 22, 1855.

Being desires of giving a correct list of the names of If the candidates for office in this State, from Assembly wen up to the highest on the ticket, with their politic and anteceder ts, we would request the respective n nees to send us their names, together with the names of the parties to which they are attached, in order that the hat may be an perfect as possible. We desire to publish a correct Est, properly classified.

Mails for Extrope.

NEW YORK HERALD—ENTRON FOR EUROPE.

The Canard mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, will leave Beston on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

so two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be will hed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

in sympers, sixpence.

Proscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York HERALD will be received at the following places

LOTRICOL. John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
LORRON... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Pans... ... Mivingston, Wellt & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Herand will embrace the news reserved by mail and telegraph at the office during the provious week, and to the hour of

The News.

One of our correspondents in Japan, dating at the Temple of Yekushen, Kakisaki, Port of Simoda, on June 15th, gives an interesting account of a voyage from-Honolulu to the Bonin Islands, and thence to Simoda. At the Bonin Islands the inhabitants were found in a most destitute condition, owing to the ravages caused by an earthquake shock which visited them on the 23d of last December, sweeping away their houses, crops and cattle. Many o people also lost their lives, and the remainder had to subsist on the precarious yield of the turtle hunt. In entering the port of Simoda the sailing directions of Lieutenant Maury, of the United States Japan Squadron, were found very useful; but the Japanese pilot, with Commodore Perry's certificate, did not render much aid. A number of natives visited the vessel at anchor, and having heard that two American ladies were on board, expressed the greatest desire to see them. The shipwrecked Russians of the frigate Diana were on shore, and some additional details are given of their exertions in building a schooner, the Heda, to take them off. The launch of this vessel was viewed with admiration by twelve thousand Japanese. The Diana was wrecked by the same convulsion of nature which so ruined the pros pects of the people of the Bonin Islands. officers of the French vessels Constantine and Colbert were surprised to find Americans so soon established in Japan. It appears that the first act of the Japanese government savering of a violation of the recent treaty was exhibited towards Commodore Rodgers, Commander of the United States surveying squadron in the North Pacific, at Ousima, one of the Loo Choo group of islands, where he was refused wood, water, provision. and the services of a pilot. Commodor Rodgen immediately sought out the King, and commen ed negotiations in the most effectual way attended by two hundred sailors, marines and officers, will some field pieces, small arms, and munition. The Japanese officers got alarmed, and endeavore to stop the Commodore on his way commander was not to be turned from the path of duty by the allurement of even "worms in a cry style," and on he went to the chief, who, after some talk, furnished all that was required. The Americans at Simoda were most gratesien. Commodore Rodgers afterwards partook of a banquet with Isava, "Prince of Idzee." signs and Americans at Simoda had a grand ban-quet in the temple of Yokushen, but they took the precaution to turn all the gods with their faces to ne wall, lest they should be shocked by looking on the profanity of a waltz or gallopade. In defence of the Japanese, with regard to want of faith in the strenty affair, it is said that the American whip What Cheer, on a voyage from China to the Sandwich Islands with coolies, had entered the p ort of Loo Choo and contracted a debt of eighty thars, which she refused to pay, and sailed away nodore Rodgers has discharged the bill. It is nist salleged that the same ship settled an account for provisions at the Bonin Islands with a fair wind

flowing sheet. We give the port rules ob-In . wother part of to-day's paper may be found an in tenesting correspondence between Mr. R. C. Murph v. cur Consul at Shanghae, and the Superinof Costoms at that port, relative to the cur rency, the etaxation upon tea in the interior of China. and the : becassity of improving the navigation of the entran ce to the river Yang-tze-keang. The imf these subjects to merchants and naviga-business with the Celestial empire canportance o not be overr. tted, and they will no doubt attract due attention.

We publish Wis morning an interesting letter on the cod and set I fisheries of Newfoundland, in which there is much v. Muable information for those among our citizens who have already invested, or who may hereafter desire to invest, their capital in them-The facts and part toulars were collected by our reporter, who visited St. Johns some weeks ago in the steamer James Adger, which was employed to lay the submarine cable between Newfoundland and Cape Bret on.

The details of the news from Mexico to the 9th instant, bric f squaps of which had been received during the p set week by telegraph from New Or leans, are giv. in an another column. The intelligence of the election of Gen. Alvarez to the Presidency was telegra pixed from the city of Mexico to Vera Crez, on the 5th. The news is highly inter-

We have dates from Rio Janeiro to September 4. The choic a had disapp ared, and the province was quite healthy. Business was somewhat brisk, but not so active as the receipts of produce from the interior warranted. There we've no foreign ships of

The fusion State Cesaral Committee of Ohio have resolved to hold a grand republican celebration, in honor of the election of Ralmon P. Thase to the gubernatoriol chair, at Colembus, on the 14th No. vember. Somper and Seward are expected to be

bales, closing steady, without change in price "

OF THE PARTY AND PARTY AND THE THE PARTY AND THE

about 124 cents per bbl. advance. The sales included parcels for export. Wheat was more active but somewhat irregular in prices. Good red was it demand at full rates, and in some cases a slight ad vance was obtained; while common grades of white and inferior red and mixed Western lots were without change of moment, and less actively quired for. Rye was easier, having closed at \$1 25 a \$1 28. Barley was active at \$1 30 a \$1 40. Pork was about the same, with some better demand for prime. Sugars were steady, but sales moderate. The auction sale of coffee went off well, and exhibit ed an advance of 4c. on common grades. Freights were steady. To Liverpool, 20,000 bushels grain and about 1,500 to 2,000 bales of cotton were taken. There was also a good demand for the continent.

The value of foreign goods imported into the por. of Boston during the week ending 19th instant, amounted to \$702,410. The total value of impertations for the quarter ending September 30th, was

We are glad to be able to announce that the latest accounts from Mississippi give reason to hope that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from all

The Financial Crisis in France and England

-Position of the United States. The fruits of war ripen prematurely. In time of peace the atmosphere is serene, the sun shines brightly on the commercial world, giving assurance of health and prosperity. But no soener do the clouds of war overhang the political borizon than all settled rules of trade and all the occupations of men are changed. The councils of the two interests are entirely different. Quacks are brought to the surface, expleded dogmas of political economy are revived, expedients and devices are thrust forward in the vain hope of averting the penalties which war inflicts upon commerce, trade and general industry. The public mind becomes feverish and sensitive, dangers are felt but not seen, instinctively dreaded but not fully comprehended. It is a note-worthy fact—the first scene in the drama of the present war-that before the last gun had sounded the triumphs of the allied armies at Sebastopolat the very time that England and France had received positive assurance that the great struggle in which they were engaged could in no possible contingency be extended to the ocean-when British and French commerce and manufactures were assured that, beyond the effects of the withdrawal from those branches of industry of large means to carry on the war. they could not be crippled or paralyzed-at such a moment something like a panic in the financial circles is precipitated upon them!

That the war with Russia will put commercial endurance to the severest test is evident, from the fact that it will continue to withdraw from the channels of trade vast sums of money to carry on its operations. It is a new ase for money, a new field for its employment, new men are to distribute it, and an imperious and controlling law governs its collection and disbursement-a law which overrides, and to a certain extent, repeals that under which the peaceful operations of exchange are conducted, and which makes all the world a party to its influence. There are many who argue that we in the United States are exempt from its effects, because we are a producing nation -- a neutral commercial community blessed with a vast surplus produce, powerful enough to protect our rights and wise enough to take advantage of our position. We have great means of resistance, of defence against financial disasters on the other side of the water, but we have no absolute exemption. In the exact ratio that we are connected by commercial ties with England and France are we liable to the effects of financial revulsions and disasters in those countries. We hold our share of the precious metals of the world by commercial tenures. Commerce is the great field of its employment; it settles the proportions which each nation shall use; it regulates its exchange from one to another; and these are laws by themselves wholly irrepealable, and made to operate upon all. The of the world, from its channels, creates a vacuum, which must be filled by contributions from other parts. Thus the United States stand related to the commercial states of England and France at the present time; and thus are we liable to be affected by commercial revulsions and discredits in those countries. Our means of defence are almost boundless. Never were our weapons in better repair or in more efficient

During the week just closed our exports, chiefly breadstuffs, from this city alone, amounted in round numbers to \$2,100,000. We sent flour to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre. Marseilles, Cork, Constantinople, Bremen, Hamburg, Dunkirk, Antwerp, to British Guiana. to the Argentine Republic, to the French West Indies, to Brazil, Honduras, the Danish West Indies, British West Indies, British North American Colonies, to Australia, and other points of the world. Upon all these countries the long guns of our agriculture are made to bear with marvellous effect. No excess of mere commercial disasters in the great states of the world would be likely to reach us-but when we superadd to short crops in England, France and Prussia, entailing upon those countries the most serious embarrassments, the burdens of a war such as that waged against Russia, the end of which it is impossible to divinea war whose necessities withdraw from the channels of commerce a very large proportion of its means—which has carried up interest at the rate of half per cent a month-which has driven the bank of France already to the most miserable devices to sustain its credit, devices and expedients that have frightened its depositors into the withdrawal of their means from its vaults and which are likely to lead to a suspension of payments-with all our resources and all our means of defence, it is time to pre-

pare for the worst. The real burdens imposed upon England and France by the war are not what weigh upon the financial interests of those countries-it is the vain effort of the bank of France to create, for a brief period, an artificial prosperity—a species of salse pretence-a violation of the plainest dictates of economy, involving the sacrifice of public confidence and of the true interests of the bank and the whole trading community. Such violations of the laws of business must inevitably draw with them corresponding penalties. The actual expenses of the war, so far, are nothing. The average burdens imposed upon Great Britain from 1790 to 1813, the latter part of the time in the Napoleon and American wars, did not exceed £10,000,000 per year. That government, at the present moment

does not maintain an army very much above its peace establishment; and although its ex-The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached about 2 000 penses have been increased, and the finances of the country greatly deranged, its present embar-Fig. 1 was quite active, and the project closed at . I seements result far more from the unwise exknow not the man."

pedients adopted in Paris than from any real difficulties connected with the resources of people and its financial agents. All th'as is true too of the French Empire. Its in reased burdens imposed by the war, it is evident from the alacrity with which its loans he ve been negotiated, are not the real source, of the trouble Unlike the great Napoleonic struggle, the present is wholly confined to land operations The highways of commarce are as free and perceful as ever. The, manufacturing industry of the two nations is in undisturbed and successful employment. The great exhibition of their productions at Paris during the present season, have been such as to indicate how completely independent they are of the war. Indeed, an examination will show that even from 1790 to 1813 there was a steady advancement in British industry and commerce. The fluc tuations of the funds bear no kind of comparison to the uniform movements of the great branches of labor and the operations of trade. It is not the amount expended in war. but the character of the war, and the amount required to make the expenditure, which are to be considered in order to determine its effect upon those interests whose success depends essentially upon peace. Even some of the branches of commerce are actually benefitted by such a contest as that waged against Russia. It employs the shipping, and opens markets for many articles which before had become a drug in the stores.

But let us suppose that the great moneyed institutions—the Bank of England and the Bank of France-are compelled to suspend payment of specie. Such a contingency in time, in the event of the prosecution of the war, is inevitable; and in the loss of public confidence, such as now seems probable, there is no saying how soon it will take place. Those institutions exist by virtue of the general belief in their solvency and their ability to meet their engagements. A large share of their credits is derived from depositors. A loss of confidence on the part of those persons. by their withdrawal of their means would compel both banks to suspend. Specie would at once be held at a premium. The suspension itself would lock up in Europe at least \$100, 000,000, and most likely, by individual hoardings, double that amount. It is manifest in such a state of things that the highest market for American coin, would be on the other side of the water. Our shipments of produce would not reach the right point-they would not answer the purpose—there would be but one remedy, and that of a homeopathic character, simillies similebus curanti-we should be compelled to adopt suspension as a remedy for suspension.

THE FREE LOVE CATASTROPHE.-When Mr. Brisbane, who was arrested at the Free Love establishment on Thursday, and spent the night at the station house, talks of appealing to the courts of justice for redress as he does in the letter we published on Satur day, he does what perhaps most men of spirit would do in the like case—he utters a threat which, when his blood is cool, he will think twice about fulfilling. It is very possible, as Mr. Brisbane says, that the society of which he undertook on that day to be the mouthpiece does not propose to itself directly to work mischief. But so shrewd a gentleman as the late chief of the American Associationists needs not to be told that when men start by placing the sentiment of individual conscience above the prescriptions of political and social institutions"-in plainer words, when they undertake to decide for themselves what is right and what wrong, regardless of law, divine mandate, or human custom, they cannot, when they get into trouble, appeal to the law for protection or to the public for sympathy, with any good grace or decent consistency. Moreover, whatever the intention of the original Free Lovers may have been, it is unmately under the eye of the police. When the organ of the sect admits the immorality of the scenes at these assemblies, we may safely credit the uninitiated who asser positively that the Free Love Associa tion resembled the society of the Pacific Islands, which, as every one knows, has been the most formidable obstacle against which the missionaries have had to contend With what hopes can the members of such a body as this presume to appeal to the courts for redress, because, forsooth, they spent a night at the station house? Three months of hard labor is the law for Mercer street. Shall there be damages and sympathy for Broadway?

As to Mr. Brisbane, all men will agree with the Mayor in regretting that he should have thrust himself into such a wasps' nest, and in hoping that his adventure with Capt. Turnbull will produce the same effect on his Free Love inclinations that the loss of half a fortune did upon his Fourierite tendencies. It is plain enough, indeed, that he and men of his stamp are innocent partners in these operations. The real men-the Andrews, the Gove-Nichols, the Greeleys, and those who herd with themalmost invariably manage to creep out by a back door when a row takes place, leaving their honester and more respectable com rades in the lurch. They pocket the gains so long as the game is successful; the moment the tide of fortune turns they beg your pardon. look unconscious, and have nothing to do with

the "unfortunate party." What harm has Mr. Brisbane done, in comparison with that which has been effected by the New York Tribune? A few hundred perons at one time or other have heard him talk Fourierism ; but the Tribune has poured forth a steady stream of social poison for years The members of the Free Love Association learned their doctrines, not from Brisbane, but from the Tribune; it was in the columns of that sheet they were first taught to "place the sentiment of individual conscience above social and political institutions;" it was there they were first told in the James and Greeley correspondence that marriage was an old fashioned absurdity. When there was a disposition in this country to encourage social experiments, the Tribune went headlong into Fourierism, and made money, while such men as Albert Brisbane and the wealthy converts to the phalansterian system lost it. When Fourierism fell, and honest Andrews carried out its doctrines in his free love establishment, and the police descended and broke it up, who was so innocent and unconscious as the Trilaine? The free lovers might be vilified, and Brisbane locked up; but the Tribune, when called upon to share their fate, imitated Peter and "began to curse and to swear, saying, we

The Presentment of the Grand Jury-In-

On Saturday, as was stated in yesterday's HERALD, the Grand Jury continued the work of purging the city of corruption by presenting a number of officials. The Recorder re fused to allow the presentment to be read, be cause he considered that it would put the parties accused on their guard, and would further tend to impede the administration of justice by leading the class of individuals from whom the jurors are selected to disqualify themselves by prejudging the case. It was accordingly handed to the Clerk, who transmitted it to the District Attorney, who will proceed forthwith to take such measures against the parties accused as the presentment indicates, and the evidence will justify. .

The officials whose names, or rather whose offices have transpired, are the Street Commissioner, the Collector of Taxes, the City Inspector, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and the Commissioner of Lamps and Gas. Others may have been included in the list, for the Recorder interrupted the Clerk of the Court, and stopped the reading of the presentment after the last officer was mentioned. But even supposing that the above officials stand alone, they comprise, with those who have been previously indicted, nearly one half the entire corps of municipal officers.

The question now is, will this sort of thin; check the corrupt practices which every one believes prevail among the city officials? In one sense it is probable it will. For an indictment for corruption is a very unpleasant thing, which no man of character would care to provoke. Whereas it leaves a stigma which will cling to the name and be remembered against man for a whole generation. Acquittal does not cure the mischief, for there will always remain a vague impression on the public mind that it was rather due to the insufficiency of the evidence than to the purity of character of the accused.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the class of persons who seek city offices are not always those to whom reputation is a matter of paramount concern. Many candi dates for office-at all elections-solicit public support under a load of disgrace which would crush a man in society. It is not at all unusual to hear candidates charged-and on the best ground-with having had to do with the penal code. For these, of course, an indictment for corruption will have no terrors. They will laugh at it; for while it cannot injure their character, there is very little reason to fear that it will be followed by any of the rigors which the law denounces against the guilty. It is, in fact, pretty well understood that the publication of the names of the indicted officials is the severest part of their punishment. A judicious district Attorney is sure to find good cause to enter nolle proseque before their case comes on; or if this cannot be done consistently with decency, the trial will be indefinitely postponed, or it will be brought on in the absence of the chief witnesses for the prosecution. No one, who has any experience in public affairs, has the least idea that any one person out of the large number indicted by the grand juries within the last six weeks will be punished for cor-

ruption. Yet it is the general belief that curruption exists. How is it to be met, if indictments will not do it? There is after all but one way of curing such evils in democracies, and that is by a judicious exercise of the suffrage. If men would make up their minds to shake off the trammels of party, and vote for no man whose previous reputation had been such that he is at all likely to be corrupted, there would be no need of indictments, and the public would be spared seeing the scandal of the chosen officials of a great city like New York under recognizances for a criminal offence. There are men enough on the tickets now before the public, men whose acquaintance would be ready to stake their own characters and their fortunes that they would be faithful to their trust Cannot a majority of the people of New York agree to unite upon these men, and put an end to the disgrace of these presentments?

As to the officials indicted, the only thing to be done now, apparently, is for the District Attorney to place the presentment of the Grand Jury on file at once. The public have a right to know what it contains, and notwithstanding the objections of the Recorder, there appear to be no good reasons for departing from a principle so well understood as that which provides that accusations against individuals shall be kept secret until the Grand Jury has confirmed them, but made public afterwards.

COLONEL STEPTOE, MR. PRESIDENT PIERCE, AND THE MORMONS .- We are informed that Col. Steptoe the other day had a conference with the President on the Mormons, and expressed his readiness to go out again to the Great Salt Lake as their Governor, provided he is backed up by a sufficient military force to hold Brigham Young in subjection. This Col. Steptoe is the same, we suppose, who lately resigned the office of Governor of Utab, and evacuated the country with the detachment under his command, very much to the relief of the Grand Patriarch and his saintly polygamists; but if the Colonel, provided with a sufficient body of good look ing soldiers, will promise to return to Utah and become the Governor de facto, nolens volens, we shall have no objection to his re-appointment. We adhere to the opinion that the quartering of a regiment or battalion of handsome bachelor troops upon the saints at their New Jerusalem would do much to break up their harems of ten, twenty, thirty and even fifty wives a piece, by exciting a general rebellion among the women, against the tenth, twentieth. or fiftieth part of a husband. We repeat. also, that this Mormon nuisance of polygamy and free love, if it cannot be reached by the constitution, on account of the "higher law" of "squatter sovereignty," must be reached by strategem, and that a small army corps of enterprising young bachelors, relieved every three months by a new corps, would be very apt at the end of a year to work out a wholesome revolution, from the numbers of the rebellious sisterhood which each detachment of troops, on its transfer to California, would cary away, never to return.

This plan was suggested to us from the confessions of Brigham Young in reference to Col. Steptoe's late command, which, against all the efforts and orders of the Colonel, car-

follow up this game, with all due respect to the marriage institutions of the States? Having failed in every other expedient to break up this atrocious excrescence of Mormonism, let Mr. Pierce try this plan of an active insurrection and a general desertion of the Mormon women; and let our women's rights women give them a helping hand.

NEW COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES AT SHANGUAE - IMPORTANT TO OUR TEA MERCHANTS .-- We desire to call the attention of all who are interested in the trade with Shanghae and the great Chinese river Yang-tse-Kiang, to an important correspondence published in another part of our paper to-day. This correspondence took place during the past summer, between our Consul at Shanghae, Mr. R. C. Murphy, and his Excellency Chaou; Superintendent of Maritime Customs at that port. It refers to the existence of three distinct matters having an injurious effect upon our commerce there: First, the levying of an inland tax upon tea in its transit from the interior to the mouth of the river. Second, the depreciation in the market of Mexican and other dollars, on which a discount of from 20 to 27 percent was imposed to equalize them with the Spanish or Carolus dollar, although all were of equal, or nearly equal, value; and third, the non-existence of buoys or signals to mark the channel of the river and afford facilities to navigation. To all of these three causes of complaint Mr. Murphy gave his attention, and on the subject of them he communicated with the Superintendent of Customs; and it will be seen by the correspondence which we publish, with what good effect he did so.

The taxation of tea in the interior has been systematically carried on by the Chinese, although in direct violation of the terms of the treaty. The produce came, therefore, to the port enhanced in value, and the consumers had thus to pay not only the legitimate export duty on the article, but the tax illegitimately levied on it in the interior. Our ministers have at various times made unsuccessful efforts to procure from the Chinese government guarantees against this unjust imposition. But our Consul has now procured that the receipts given for the internal tax shall be taken at the custom house in payment of the export duties. When we state that this inland taxation was proposed to be this year ten per cent ad em, and that hitherto it has been always exclusive of the regular duty, it will be seen how important is the advantage derived on this point from the action of our commercial representative at Shanghae.

And yet even this advantage is slight, com-

pared with that derived from the attainment of his second point, namely, the equalization of currency. The Chinese have always exhibited a marked preference for the Spanish or Carolus dollar over the Mexican, French, and South American dollars, although in point of intrinsic value there is only an extremely minute difference between them. The Carolus dollar consequently became the standard, and as they have been gradually diminished in circulation, the capitalists possessing the largest quantity of them were enabled to combine together and regulate at what rate of discount other dollars should be received; and their power being of course affected by the supply in the market, the rise and fall of exchange sometimes oscillated to the extent of 30 per cent-a state of things highly detrimental to the interests of merchants here, however profitable it may have been to the shavers and brokers of Canton and Shanghae. The rate of exchange at the latter port has been sometimes 27 per cent higher than at the former, though the distance between them is only a thousand miles. The remonstrance of our Consul with his Excellency Chaou, has been successful in removing this sericus evil, and establishing the terms of the treaty in regard to currency, namely, that it shall be regulated in reference to the purity in silver. the result of the assay of six species of coins and commanding that henceforth such coins be received at the relative rates specified. This decree will have the effect, it is estimated, of reducing the rate of exchange from 20 to 30

per cent below its present standard. As to the third point which entered into the correspondence, namely, the rendering more safe the navigation into the port of Shanghae, his Excellency Chaou has evinced the same judicious and respectful deference to the suggestions of our Consul, and has authorized Mr. Murphy to establish the proper buoys and signals, at the expense of the Chinese government. All these are immense pratical benefits gained for our commerce at Shanghae; and our worthy Consul there is entitled to great credit for the good sense, propriety and regard for the interests confided to him, which he has exhibited in the matter.

CONGRESS-KANSAS-THE SPEAKER OF THE House .-- We are given to understand that the election of the Speaker of the House upon the assembling of the new Congress on the first Monday in December, will turn upon the question of the delegate from Kansas. Two delegates have been elected-Whitfield by the proslavery party, and Reeder by the anti-slavery squatters of the Territory. Both will come on to Washington, each as the legitimately elected delegate, and it will be for the House to decide which is the legitimate and which the spurious claimant of the seat. The Committee on Elections will have much to do with this decision, and the composition of that committee will depend upon the party bias of the Speaker who will have to appoint it. Consequently, the whole issue between the bellige rants upon the Kansas question will be tested upon the election of the Speaker; and who can predict the result? Verily, we have the promise of a revolutionary opening of Congress, whatever the end may be. Are the Union men prepared for the struggle? With Congress we open the campaign for '56, and the contest for union or disunion. Let not this momentous tact be forgotten.

amusing and instructive to watch with a serutinizing eye the course of things bearing upon our embassy at Paris. Washington correspondents will persist in representing the state of Mr. Mason's health to be so bad as to render his immediate supersedure in office necessary; whereas we know very well that that Minister is in as good health, and in possession of as sound faculties, as any of the Kitchen Cabinet who seem to be so anxious for his romoval by death or otherwise from the sphere ried off quite a lot of the fair slaves of the Prophet, his apostles and disciples, as camp followers to the gold diggings. What, then, might apt be achieved with instructions to plete restoration to health of Mr. Mason, and

OUR MINISTER TO FRANCE.-It is highly

that his mental faculties were even more than ordinarily bright since his recovery. This gave the lie to all the open assertions and covert insinuations so industriously kept in circulation by interested parties in Washington, to the prejudice of that Minister. But notwithstanding this direct and unequivocal refutation of the falsehood, we see that it is still persevered in. A telegraphic correspondent at Washington, in a despatch published yesterday morning, repeats the statement, on the strength of " private letters from Paris, received by the last steamer," that the physical condition of Mr. Mason is "extremely critical." The correspondent has been deceived by some plausible story. There is no truth

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

CUSDING ON THE EASTEN WAR—THE PRESIDENT AND GOV. WISE AT VARIANCE—NAVAL APPAIRS—

RECAL OF DR. WAID—THE BODISCO ESTATE—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAIL, ETC.

WA-MINGTON, Oct. 21, 1855. To-day's Union contains an article upon the Eastern war written by Cushing.

The President and Gov. Wise, I learn from reliable au-

thority, are at loggerheads—reason, Wise peremptorily orefuses to allow Virginia to elect delegates to the Cincinnati convention in favor of Pierce.

here this evening for New York, with a marine guard of twenty four men for the sloop-of-war Cyane. Lieut. Dullas, of the marine corps, has resigned his-

Final action was taken yesterday in the case of Doctor Ward. The government, it is understood, disapproves of his conduct in striking his flag and coming home. His services will be dispensed with, and his successor shot appointed. Delaware has a kind of prescriptive right

In the Orphans' Court vesterday Mrs. Bodisco and her brother entered a bond of one hundred thousand dollars, as administrators of the will of Mr. Bodisco, late Russian Minister, so far as relates to his personal estate. Judge Purcell decided that the will, bearing only his signature and not having been witnessed according to the statute, was not sufficient to pass the real estate, which, however, goes by descent to his widow and children. All his pro-

perty in the country is supposed to amount to \$300,000.

From what can be ascertained nothing will be done with the Governorship of Utah until the meeting of Congress. It is the opinion of those most conversant with affairs there that it will be necessary to station a strong military force in the Territory.

The Kansas Election.

Sr. LOUIS, Oct. 20, 1855. Returns of the Congressional election of the second of October, from all the counties in Kansas, give Whitfield, pro-slavery, 2,504 votes, and Reeder 36.

The election on the 9th of October, passed off quietly. In Leavenworth City, Reeder got 530, and in Lawrence City, 325. These two precincts give Reeder more than twice the number of votes they gave to Whitfield at the election of the 2d of October.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Oct. 21, 1855.

Occasional new cases of yellow fever continue to breakout among the returned refugees. The Howard Society cautions absentees not to return before the occurrence of a heavy frost.

Conviction of a Murderer

CUMPERLAND, Md., Oct. 21, 1855; Frederick Miller was tried on Saturday for the mur der of Dr. J. F. C. Hadel, and a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. The testimony in li-cated his guilt, also, of the murder of Hopry Graff, for which there is a separate indictment.

Markets.

Providence, Oct. 20, 1855.

The demand during the past week for cotton has been steady, and the sales moderate, at unsettlet prices. Wool—The market continues firm at the same range of prices; sales 88,900 lbs. Printing Cloths—Market active, and prices firm; sales 65,100 pieces.

Our Washington Correspondence.

resident Pierce Promises to Surprise the People—An Ort-ginel Executive Move—Cabinet Relations with Great Bri-tain—The Enlistment Difficulty—Intended Honors to Com-

midore Stewart—Creation of United States Admiral.

President Pierce has pledged himself to surprise the American people by the boldness and originality of his next message. The heads of the departments have been requested to furnish him with briefs of the principal business transactions of their offices during the last Cor gressional year. With the exception of Marcy, it is be called upon for their opinions in making up this important document, but will be left to the legitimate du-ties of their own offices. Should this course be adopted, General Pierce can claim originality for the precedent he will have established; but as for its success, that must be left for time to determine. That it cannot but be pro-ductive of jealousies and ill feeling, is rather apparent, and somewhat natural, considering the position that an American Cabinet is supposed to hold to the executive officer of the nation; but as Mr. Pierce has thus far shown himself an original, some allowance must be made

for the responsibility, in case he should assume it.

Cushing, alone of the Cabinet, approaches nearest the President, in his hatred towards Great Britain, and it is surmised, that this feeling can be in-Marcy's late letter to Lord Palmerston, require it. Mr.
Marcy's late letter to Lord Palmerston, requiring explanation relative to his instructions in the callstonent case, cid not prove in accordance to the wishes of Mr. Pierce, who, for a time, withheld from it his assent, in the hope that the belicore amendment suggested by him would finally be adopted. To his surprise, upon inquiring of Mr. Marcy what he had concluded to do in the matter, he was informed that he had resolved upon

quiring of Mr. Marcy what he had concluded to do inthe matter, he was informed that he had resolved upon
making no alteration, and that the letter, as written by
him, had been sent by the last European mail. This is
the proper place to remark that all rumors and reports
representing a demand from the United States for the
recall of the English librister are without foundation,
and that of the lotters sent to Lord Palmerston, the first
has been answered, but not proving satisfactory to Mr.
Marcy, the second and last was written and despatanced
as above related.

A movement is making by the friends of Commodore
Stewart, that cannot but prove unpleasant to those who
were principal in endeavoring to drive him from the may
were principal in endeavoring to drive him from the may
and with every prospect of success. An early application will be made to Congress to establish in the cary the
grade and runk of Admiral, with the understanding that
"Old Ironsides" is to be the first on whom this bonor to
to be bustowed. Such a petition will certainly find favor
in the coming Congress, and the act cannot full to strate
to it the unanimous approval of the American people.
Commodore Stewart has been to the navy with General
Scott has been to the away both have added honor and
character to their country; the latter has but lately received a fresh recagnition of has services by act of Ungress, and a like act of justice is now demanded by a
grateful nation in behalf of Charles Stewart, of the linted
States Navy. The same history which tells the story of
the achievements of Scott, tells equally of the achievements of Stewart, who when it was the proud boast of
Grest Britain that "Her march was on the morunian
wave. Her home was on the sea," was among the first to
stay that march. Whatever may have been the victories of our land forces, in the war of 1812, they were not
superior to our riumples over the proud microses of the
seas, and in those triumples there was no more damiless
spirit, no more experienced officer, no

WARRINGTON, Oct. 20, 1855. Mere Cuban Developments - A Startling Chapter Especial -A Spanish Official Letter of Sale of the Island-Torms Offered to General Pierco-Secretary Mercy's Annow-its lifest—The Payers Concented from the Poyle. Cuba is up sgain. A feeth chapter in her history,

after more than a year's concealment, is about to become public property. The particulars it gives will be more than interesting, the word star Hrg might be here as than interesting, the word star firg migut be not applied with every propriety. Before the moeting of the last Congress President Fierce could have rendered the question of Cuban annexation no longer a doubtful one; the means for settling it were, indirectly, within his reach, and through the government of Spain came the proposal of settlement. The suppressed chapter ad-dresses itself to "His Excilency, Frankin Pierce, Fresident of the United States." Before opening our

Listory, a few words introductory suggest the uselves.

The revolution that brought in power the present go vernment of H. C. M. feabella, was for months for een by the Queen mother, Christiani, and various means were sug-